BLOCK-M'KAIG HOMICIDE.

Conclusion of the State's Evidence.

A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE CASE.

Testimony for the Prisoner Commenced.

FREDERICE, Mo., April 13, 1871. The third day of the trial of H rrison Crawford flock, for the murder of Colonet W. W. McKatg for the scauction of his sister was resumed this morning at pine o'clock. The prisoner was brought in by the Sheriff a few minutes after nine, and was accompanied by his aged mother and father, who took seats near him.

If there had been interest felt in the trial before, there was really excitement to-day. Long before the hour designated for the meeting of the court every available space wherein a human being could he crowded was filled. Within the bar were no less than fifty attorneys, from Washington, Battimore and other localities, among whom were gentlemen representing some of the figurest legal talent in the country. Several members of Congress, and other gentiemen high in political and social station, also ecupied sents within the bar.

Immediately after the court assembled Judge Monbby, Chief Justice, said that they were ready to proceed with the cause, and directed the prosecution to call 1 s witnesses.

T. Cook Hughey was called, but a lengthy examipation and cross-examination developed no fact,

save that he met Block on the MORNING OF THE MURDER.

and he had on an overcost and had both hands in the pockets; that when they met Block took out his left hand to shake hands, instead of his right.

After the examination of this witness was concluded, Attorney Ceneral Isaac D. Jones, of Marytand, stated that the presecution would now close its case, and would only introduce testimony for the purpose of rebutting evidence harronaged by the de-

Mr. A. K. Syester said that as the prosecution had now closed their case it became his duty to make the OPENING STATEMENT FOR THE DEFENCE.

He said:—
The transaction out of which the indictment in this case grew occurred in Alicehany county, Maryland, more than one hundred miles distant from here.
And yet we that our assets controdied by you, as those to pass between the State and the life of the prisoner—transgers

pass between the State and the life of the prischer—strangers to him and to his witoesses.

"Inat the trial of facts where they arise is one of the greatest accurrities to the lives, liberies and estaces of the people!"
is a great truth that was declared centuries ago in the lare of that tremendous engine of power and oppression, the Kar Chamber of England, and it is deeply embedded in the bearts and affections of all who value the rights and liberies of the neonle.

Star Channer of England, and it is ucepty embedded in the hearts and affections of all who value the rights and theritos of the people.

It stands incorporated to-day in the present constitution of our State, as it has stood for near a century in all its several constitutions, unmoved amid the discussion of power, unchanged amid the changes and revolutions or sentiment that have marked the history of this State from its earliest foundation. The pisoner

HAS SEEN DRAGGED AWAY

from the face of the community before which he has gone in and out from his earliest boylood without reproach.

He has been for from those who understood and appreclaved the high character he so carry won among than, and with his witnesses, all strangers to you, is before you, at the mere saggestion of the State Antonney. And you are called on by the prosecution, which has dragged him here to declare by your verrict that he shall not bree, but must dec.

Gentemen, he your verdet what it may, whether it shall shall up and conclude that young life, while the deva of the morning are yet iresh upon his new, in the solemn silence of the grave, or shall again restore ham to the life of usefulness, honor and respectability upon which he had just entered, and return him once more to the arms and affections of his wretched lattice and heart-broaden mother—whatever may be the end of this business, let it ever be remembered that Harrison C. Block never attended the face of his post, that he has been brought or his life before attangers.

The circumstances that set to the courrence for which the prisoner is here to answer with his life are the most distribution in here to answer with his life are the most distribution in here to be prisoner in here to answer with his life are the most distribution in the course of the point with his prisoner, then a mere boy, not screened an offer. In this to prisoner, then a mere boy, not screened an offer, let his home atmost on the beauting into.

The deceased, William McKaig, was also a soldier in the

same service; and upon the close of the war, in P-two, with others, returned to their homes in Com Md.

who, with others, returned to their homes in Connectiant, Md.

But the fortunes and worldly expectations of these two, to which they returned, were as widely different as the poses, Holding returned to the bosom of an option and powerful family, and Block to the arms of one strategied in fortune and almost which without means.

Finding at the evenues of trade arready fleet in his native town, and then conjuged to do sometimes of selections, the strategied in the accordingly took services are accordingly for services and are the returned have in a corps of engined to do sometimes for a livelihood, he accordingly took services are the distributed in the returned have in a corps of engined to do service their Passimilar, then I may be a service to the returned have in a corp of the service that the engineering and he returned to Canternation Jones, itself the returned to Camberland in Jones, itself the services are the obtained and is attaction, and returned to Camberland in Jones in the early part of 1-67. Again he left Cumberland for the West, and again returned in September, 1863.

At this time, through the influence of friends, he obtained employment in the Frankin Coal Company, engaged in minimal where he remained in the personal supervision of the business entrusted to bim unit October, 1869, when the securious experiment is attaction, and returned to the passiness entrusted to bim unit October, 1869, when the securious experiment is the personal supervision of the business entrusted to bim unit October, 1869, when the securious the securious that form the subject of your inquiry happened.

to the Sherid of Alleghany county. He has been in confineo the Sherid of Alleghany county. He has been in confine-nent from that day to this.

I should here state that during the whole period of his con-nement his relations with the campany be served were in inement his relations with the company by served were in no respect changed, except so far as his personal attention to the affairs committed to his hanes was concerned. He still commiss to sign and endorse all the meessary papers, state-ments and rolls connected with the department under his vision in prison.
he spring and summer of 1956, as I have stated, Block i Mexico. exico. m McKaig was in Comberland—a gentleman of pow-

was in Mexico.

William Mckialg was in Comberland—a gentieman of powerful person.

OF UNCOMMON APPEARANCE

and elegant accomplishments. He knew Myra Block, the sister of the prisoner, from her childhood. He let ther for the war a mere child, he returned to find her just on the verge of womanhoot, with all its far visions and bright prospects before her. He found her in the very "mora and lequil dews of life, when comagious blostones are most imminent, and seeing this young and containing get, remarkable for agriculty temper, and distinguished for the strength and polish of her included. With no stain upon her character, no blemish upon her helded, with no stain upon her character, no blemish upon her more two her two MER HONOR.

the pride and solace of her parents, he then conceived the sinch, lideous and undury passion which terminate in her rain and the indescribate and mouterable wretchedness of her parents and brother.

If will be proven to you that McKalg was constant and assistence in his stain, frequently with her in public, and at sit times was with her, an accepted and accredited gentlema. These attentions were never once supposed by the parents or any other relative of the family to have been dishnormous, and he was interfore received at all times upon terms.

OF UNIRELIFATING CONTIDENCE.

times upon terms

of the Religious of the was intriduce received at a continuous of the Religious of these parents to their indescribable misery and which edness, and herayet the love of this unbappy girl, to HER associate with the love of the subappy girl, to HER associate with the forth. She was but the mergenting and were said the forth. She was but the mergenting and were said to the second of the sec He seduced her from that time forth. She was out the mere treature and very sare of his passions and inste. He was complete maker of her movements, and her fears of expo-sore and the dread of recellations enabled him to book that power and exercise it with

power and the arcal of recentions entanger him to not that power and exercise it with HEMMORELESS GRUELTY.

He determined that she should remain his—to gratify his passion and minister to his deprayed that, the held her rast in his removeness grasp, determined that nothing should withdraw her from his power until satisfied with this unholy indulgence. In his own good time he saw proper to throw her back on the bosom of her lamily, to be scorned by herself and society and shummed by the world.

So mordinate had become his passion and so determined was he in holding on to the absolute power he knew he held over her that when Erasmus Thomas, a gentueman of high character.

character, OFFERED HRE HIS HAND in honorable marriage, McKaii, with the knowledge that it was Mr. Thomas purpose to remove to the far West with his intended bride, disclosed to him the dreasful and stunning fact that he had seduced and ranned her in the face of the

vorid.

In October, 1866, McKaig married a Miss Hughes, of Jef-erson county, Vs. But his criminal intercourse with this inhappy girl continued. His marriage had no power to thouk or

tenon county, vs. 18th instrument interconces with the unhappy girl continued. His marriage had no power to check or

ERIPLE HIS LICENTIOURNESS.

He still inved with the weetched and undone victim of his lust until the spring of 1870, when there was born to her body the child which this day bears his image on its, infant face, so plain and unmissaskile that there is no room for doubt, Up to that time McKaig on all public occasions and before the face of the community held this tremoting, ruined girl forth as virtuous, and accredited her as one worthy the society of the pure and biameless in life. On the occasion of his return home with his young wife a brilliant and.

And costly enterfainment was given at his father's house. And there this weeked lady was an invited and honored guest. On that very occasion McKaig, before the whole company, gave ber his arm and escorted her to the retrestiment room, and in other ways paid her marked attention.

But ng all his time trawford Block remained in other and profound ignorance of the ruin of his sister, and the shame that had failes on his name. His couplyments and engagements were miss away, and he reached his home only ones in two or three weeks, and then only for a brief inteval, when he easne to shave with his mother, whom he ever fored with uncampled tenderiess, part of his scally carnings and savings. Indeed it was not until the viguant eye of the mother discovered the situation of her doughter that one thought or smale of supplicion ever crossed her mind. Then for the dark time did these

Brunned Arm Ericoken parkings.

for the first time did these grant of the first time did these or the first time did these even fine the possibility of the share of their only, their darling daughter, and into their describe bearts above their dearling daughter, and into their describe bearts above his towards and run. Every precaution was taken by the parents to conceal the dishinar of their humbre name from the words, and to save and shield their ering and mind child from the seorm and contempt of the community. The effect of this dradful disclosure or discovery upon the mother is beyond all description. Size is a lady of superior and finished education, of refinement, and unbemidded closes. Enother is beyond all description. Size is a lady of superior and finished education, of refinement and sub-lemisted consector, keeply and painting alive to the honor and respectability of her little family. Indeed, like a woman of fine out-derisheding and strong sense as size is alle cared for little class. Size was utterly prograte and helpless in the presence of

sence of

THE OVERWITELINES GALAMITY
that dashed every cup of life with bitterness and shronted
all its secures with unaiterable gloom and irredoemable
wretcheaness. Day after ony she sank noder the heavy burden and gave way under the unendurable misery of her attuation.

The no less wretched father was summoned to the contemplation of scenes of anguists and misers which reduced him to a state of attached wistraction and frenzy. Everything against bits osspeke miterated breatferwhile rate. His came and his lower, the only him; a that remained to him, were

some, while everything around him was hot a memorial of sname. His whe stocking and fat log before him, his deachter dishonored, scorned and driven from the face of the world; his home shunced by the pure and biameless in life; his very name but the byworld of the person and contempt in all the high places are all the low places of the land, the standing above of the ricking jest and the low horn sneer.

It was while inbring an er influences such as I have attempted to give you but a faint outline, and goaded to madness and distraction by the contemplation of interies which not time, no consulations could heel, and of which he was a daily and hourly speciator—i, we a under such influences and impulses that he resolved to visit the author of all this ruth and we with that vengence which I take occasion to say here.

HE MOST ECHLY PERSONNE.

and time, no consolutions could beel, and of which he was a daily and bourly specialtor—I. we under auch impulses that he resolved to visit the author of all this roth and we with that vengennee which I take occasion to say here.

HE MOST EIGHLY DYSENVED,
and which the common and universal sense of all mankind most just y and righteously approve.

Je had a difficulty with McKang in the month of June, 1870, but McKang was not severe; jungued. He was soon on the acreets again receiving the congratulations and homeyed commendations which weath, and

can always command, no matter to what extent the character may be depraced; while the poor, scorned, ruined victim of his basion; and inst and down, clothed with the garden and the resolution of his basion; and her bereaved and heighest positional but their bases, and her bereaved and heighest positional but their bases, and her bereaved and heighest together hospitalities.

After the occurrence in June McKang's whole manner and relations to the family he had so fearfully wronged changed, lie then came forward and open y denied having seduced the girt, uselare that she had been long refore, from her carliest girlhood, a prostitute. We have reason to know that those who have in charge hig name are here in this prosecution to attempt to silw her character for capracity, gut and sham, which but lately they, as well as he, had forth to the world as a ut asbochate for the virtuous and the pure of heart. Nor did the vengeance of McKang stop with simply branding the as an absochate form sil decency; he went farther. Cousclous of his cwn superior physical provess, and glorving in the belief and conviction that his steady hant, his quice eye, bit large advantages in any description of checother offy had been and conviction that his steady hant, his quice eye, bit large advantages in any description of checother offy had the tripers purpose of the kind of the well show you, gentlemen, teacher misself to from a man to have the way the provide and the provide her and the had also

silence maintained in the court room

WAS REALLY PAINFUL,
and not a few were moved to tears by the terrible

and not a few were moved to tears by the terrible revelation.

Lawrence Wilson, Charles Medore, Enos Davis and Whiham Wolf were then callen and examined, and as the facts sworn to by each were materially the same, I will give the testimony of one, as sworn to, from which it will be seen that a new phase of the case has been presented:—

Enos Davis testified that he lived in Cumberland for a long time; knew McKaig and knows Bicck; saw them on the morning of the murder; net McKaig on the north slide of the bridge that crosses Will's creek; spoke to him se he passed him; looked after him; saw him chance his cane from his right to be left hand; saw him put his right hand behind him and pull out

50MTHING THAT GLISTENED:
saw Block coming up the street on the opposite side; saw McKaig cross over and saw the shooting; saw McKaig throw up his hands after the first shot and als cane drop from his left hand.

Both Wolf and Medorn awore that they saw McKaig throw up his hands after the first shot struck him.

Medora swore that after the death of McKaig he un-

struck him.

Medora swore that after the death of McKaig he un-buckled a belt from around him, and on that belt was an empty holster.
The cross-examination did not disturb the testimony as given.

The evidence to be given to-morrow will be intensely in-teresting. It is expected that the sister of the presence, for whose sake this difficult vook place, with be unon the stand, A large number of witnesses and others arrived to-night.

THE CRITTENDEN HOMICIDE

Continuation of the Defence-Mrs. Fair Still on the Stand.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7, 1871.

The examination of Mrs Fair was concluded yeserday. Although her evidence was interesting there was nothing of a very startling character about it. It develops but little more than was already known of the existing relations between herself and Crittenden. The usual crowd was present, of course. The people composing it are evidently determined to see the end of the trial. Outsiders, however, are getting tired; and it is the evident desire to have the *piade* of a story, so disgraceful to all concerned, at the earliest possible moment.

To Mr. Campbell—At the time I cut the halvards in Virginia City I did not have a pistol; did not extent in the halvards in virginia city I did not have a pistol; did not extent in the halvards in virginia city. To Mr. Campbell—At the time I cut the halyards in Virginia City I did not have a pistol; did not exobit core; may have inreatened to use one; never shot at Cotonel Fair when living with him; never shot at him while living at Truckee; never knew a woman by the name of Mary Johnson that I can remember; never attempted to shoot at him his per presence; I stated the first night I was at the Occidental Hotel I had a room up stairs; the second day I came down stairs and took a room opposite to Mrs. Crittenden's; several times I was aware of his going to his room up stairs; don't know how long he remained; only know where he slept from what ne told me; he was alone with me in my room up to eleven o'clock at night; after I was sick be cance into he room; also Mrs. Crittenden; Mr. and Mrs. Crittenden never roomed together at my house; she had a room in my house in Virginia City for a week; he was in the house at the same time, but noticed that he never remained with her atter time o'clock P. M.; he came to my room after that and I admitted him; he begged of me to give her rooms or she would make a rous; she hadsen or she would make a rous; she hadsen had a room in his him and had a received by me not a week later, I talik, that and I admitted him; he begged of me to treat her kindly, which I did.

To Mr. Quint—This letter Chanded me now was written by Mr. Crittenden at; received by me not a week later, I talik, that he received the distribution of the copy of the feller pletter of February B, handed to witness; this is also in Mr. Crittenden's handwring, and received by me in New Orleans; I received the they produce the copy of the feller pletter of produce the copy of the letter (letter of Pebruary B, handed to witness; this is also in Mr. Crittenden's handwring, and received by me in New Orleans; I received it through Lees & Waller; the double letter was received through Lees & Waller; the double letter also while in New Orleans; he seen he more by the cars an at the other overland through Lees & Waller; the double le

Mr. Cook now offered in evidence the letter of February IS, 1887.

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[Mrs. Fair sighs heavily, and calls Judge Quint to come to her.]

Mr. Cook here read portions of Mrs. Fair's letter, dated May I.

Judge (to Mrs. Fair, who was engaged in conversation with Judge Quint)—Don't speak so foud that the jury can hear you.

Mrs. Fair—I did mean that the jury should hear it.

Mr. Cook here handed another letter to the Judge, in connection with that dated May I. 1953.

Court—I see no reason for changing my raling. Objection sustained. Note an exception. Mr. Cook offers two letters, dates April 8. Objected to as being irriewant, and sustained.

Mr. Cook We offer them in connection with the letters already offered, and also senarately. Objected to and sustained; roling excepted to. already offered, and also sengrately. Objected to and sustained; ruling excepted to.

Mr. Coox. Mrs. Pair, I will ask you as to whether the letter of February, and said to have been written in January, referred to the subject-matter contained in the letter of January Pair. It did entirely.

rerred to the subject-matter contained in the letter of January 17.

Mrs. Pair—It did entirely.

Mr. Alexander Campbell, counsel for the prosecution, was then sworn—Think I looked through all letters in envelopes the sworn—Think I looked through all letters in envelopes dated 1867, did not find letter referred to by witness; it may be among the letters in the sox; I have not examined them all; in going through I thought I would find the letter; have made no special search for it.

Mrs. Fair—The letter was written either in the last of January or first of February; it was immediately after my arrival in New Orleans.

Mr. Campbell resured—I am perrectly satisfied the letter I not in the box; found uniformly, the endorsement on each package to be correct; and the other papers I find are of an olver date; am therefore satisfied that it is not in the box.

Mr. Cook—We now offer to allow the contents of the letter written its February.

written in February.

(Objected to and sustained.)

Mr. Cook. We wish to show it gave full explanation of the suter of May 1, and gave him every particular adverted to in the letter.

Objection custained and excepted.)

Objection custained and excepted.)

Witness resumed:—Stated I was acquisited with James
Cettender: he wrote to me while I was living in Virginia.
City, have the letter with me; it is dated December 18, 1865
(delter hander to counse).

Ar. Campbell—They might as well put in a copy of Shake-

Peare; It is irrelevant.

M. S. Fair. The letter was a friendly one fletter offered in

from Mr. Graicen; told Mr. Critterden Pob came to me and maid the divorce had been granted in 150s, but that the low-yer had be leved to see it, and then it wreat that ordered level in the see it and then it wreat that ordered level in the court himself and had the have a divorce that of the court himself and had the have a divorce the court of the defect in the deriven and individual of the court of the order in the deriven and individual of the court of from Mr. Graicen; told Mr. Crittenden Pob came to me and

tenden brought me the papers in New Orleans; I have them anow.

Mr. Cambbell asked the witness to produce them in court at its next session.

Wikness resumed—Had letters from the lawyers; think a summon was served on me; think they sent me some papers; I has them in my trunk in Virginia Cay, but modier hunt them un; think Colonel Fair received the papers; don't know whether I showed Mr. thodes any papers or not; flowerror Foote showed me how to write a letter in reply to Mr. Henning, who was Mr. Graden's lawyer; Mr. Henning was not in New Orleans when I was there I as; Mr. Criticheden give rae all the napers soon after he came to New Orleans it never looked over the papers. I told mo to not them in uny trunk; the letters explain about this very matter; I said Mr. Cook has papers explanatory of R; Mr. Cook hever had those papers.

papers.
To Mr. Cook—Mr. Grateen made the application for divorce on the ground that I left him.
Mr. Cook—Did you introduce the matter of Grateen first (with a sumile)? No matter about that.
Mrs. Fair—The summons was sent to me, I think, in '57, only a few months after I came here. At ten minutes past twelve o'clock the examina-tion of Mrs. Fair was concluded.

At ten minutes past twelve o'clock the examination of Mrs. Fair was concluded.

JOHN PRICE.

Reside in San Francisco, have been residing here six years; my occupation is that of a waiter; has November was a waiter at Marchand's; has been there at the stime eighteen months, that place is correct in his licetime Mr. interest the street of the state of the

At half-past twelve o'clock the Court took a recess. Afternoon Session. At two o'clock the Court reassembled. The first

At two o'clock the Court reassembled. The first wituess called was

JOHN MILLER,
who testified as follows:—t have been in San Francisco for seven or cight years; I am a waiter in Martin's restaurant, on Commercial street; have been there about seven wears; was there in November last; knew Mr. Crittenden a little more than a year, and have known Mrs. Fair by sight about a year, know of their having taken meals at the restaurant as far wack as eight or ten months; learned that Mr. Crittenden was shot by reading it in the papers; I saw them at the restaurant a month or two before that; they took breakfast, lunch or dinner, just as you choose to call it; dinner is not ready before four o'clock; they were there during regular dinner hours; I don't know how eiten—three or four times, more or less—can't say; I don't recollect whether I saw them there as late as seven or eight o'clock in the evening.

DAVID FRIEDECH

testified—I have seen the defendant, but am not personally acquainted with her; the frat time I saw her was a few uights before Mr. Crittenden vise rooms as full; every seat was occupied.

MATCOUR R. MARKER

him; I was told It was Mr. Crittenden; the room was full; every seat was occupied.

MAROUS R. MAYER

testified—I have lived in San Francisco since 1851; I knew Mr. Crittenden and have often seen Mrs. Fair; saw them together one evening, about ha f-past seven of clock; Mr. Buckley was with me, and I called his attention to them; they were arm in arm; this was about a week or ten days before the shooting of Mr. Crittenden.

E. J. BUCKLEY.

I have been in San Francisco, off and on, since 1856; I am an actor at the California theatre; did not know Mr. Crittenden and don't know Mrs. Fair; saw them together on the evening sooken of by Mr. Mayer; he pointed them out to me and said. "There goes hirs Fair and Lawyer Crittenden," this was a few days before the shooting.

I knew Mr. Crittenden in his lifetime; have known Mrs. Fair by sight for about a year; have seen them together twice in the Kearny screet cars; the inst time was three or four months before the shooting; the list time was three or four months before the shooting; the list time was three or four months tefore the shooting; the list time was three or four months the fore the shooting; the list time was three or four months the fore the shooting; the list time was three or four months the fore the shooting; the list time was three or four months the fore the shooting; the list time was three or four months the fore the shooting; the list time was three or four months; and out recollect that I say them together more than three times; am not positive.

B. LETTERMAN.

months; don't recollect that I saw them together more than three times; am not positive.

BR. LETTERMAN.

Mr. Cook—Doctor, have you heard the evidence of Mrs.

Pair in this case?
Witness—Most of it; also that of Dr. Track and Dr. Lyford, most of it.
Mr Cook- I wish to ask you a question, Doctor, but do not answer it until you have permission from the Court. Do you think the perusal of the correspondence between the defeadant and Mr. Crittenden, from the fine they were first accounted to the time of his death, would be useful to medical

fendant's mind?
(This is, in substance, the same question which was propounded to Dr. Lyford when on the stand, and which was ruled out of the Court to the Court of the conjection. Course for defence excepted.
Mr. Court Illink, your Honor, we are entitled to an an-

awer.

The Couri—The same question has been up before and passed upon.

Mr. Cook —Not in the same form. The prosecution have been allowed to prove several conversations between the defendant and the deceased, and I think letters are much better Sir. Cook —Not in the same form. The procession has been allowed to prove several conversations between the defendant and the deceased, and I think letters are much better evidence than words, which may be imperiedly remembered. When a person writes a letter it is done coolly and d liberately, the words are there and there can be no mistake. I do not propose to introduce the letters as evidence now. I want the winters to evanine them first as an expert, and then I will argue their admissibility as evidence.

Judge Quint said the issue was the question as to the sacity of the defendant at the time size consisted the act of which she is accused. To ascertain this all the occurrences of her life, which can be reached, may be trought up and power, we can even prove the insanity. Would not this correspondence, running through a long series of years, from 1-65 to the time of the shooting the series of years, from 1-65 to the time of the shooting the term written carefully and deiberately, tond to elucitate the condition of her mind? It was the very best of evidence, and modical experts were entitled to receive it.

The letters in Mr. Campbelt, who also read them, and objected to incide one as he mained its permais. Subjected the such one as he mained its permais. Subjected the such one as he mained its permais. Subjected the such comments and all, which occupied the time till tive o'clock. I consider the adjournment, but the Court inswers content on all, which occupied the time till tive o'clock. The Court—The jury are anxious to be discharged, and after this we must have evening assistons. I have to work at home in the case as well as here.

Mr. Cook I am sure i can't stant evening assistons. I have to work at home in the case as well as here.

The Court—Well, I am going to try this case if the Courta Costa term goes over if it takes all stimmer.

Mr. Cook I am sure it can't stant evening assistons. I have to work at home in the case as well as here.

The Court—Well, I am going to try this case if the Court of the c

Not THAT MAN.

Not THAT MAN.

During the examination of the letters a gentleman came into court and neglected to remove his hat, "Take off your lat, sir," shouted the ballin. Mrs. Pit Stevens, who was sitting within range of the offender, thinking she was the man addressed, instantly jerked off her "snoo-ily," ran her fingers through her hyperiaus, and looked at the Court with a startled air, as though she expected another twenty-five dollar fine; but she expected another twenty-five dollar fine; but she resumed her placefully on seeing the smiles of those who had witnessed the movement.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8, 1871. Yesterday there was a falling off in the interes attached to the trial. The whole day was consumed in reading letters. The coming week will probably conclude the case, and no one will be sorry for it.

pressing institution and sot up. That follow was bothered because be has never had experience in ance cases.

Testering one of those we man trief to get the Beputy Shorff to hear the jury a copy of the Pio-ec, containing an article which she brought would enlighten them on their duty in the case. He did not do it.

Fyery day since the commencement of the trial a crowd of loaders, among whom are a number of boys, occupy the lobby of the court, and from appearances it would seem that an other could be to also to pick out of the rang all the worst characters in the city. When the court from is opened they crowd in the advoy of cattle, and first and you'd like case and dogs for a goon place to see and hear. They station themselves in the halls and on the stars in order to have "a long" at the pressure, and his they do every "ay. The olders of the court have much difficulty in keeping them quiet; and revey, only votes the largest portion of that crowd a decided nulsance that ought to be abated.

LITERATURE.

Criticisms on New Books.

THE NATIONAL AND PRIVATE ALABAMA CLAIMS AND THEIR FINAL AND AMICAPLE SETTLEMENT. By Charles C. Heaman, Jr. Washington, D. C. It is amusing to read Mr. Beaman's apology to his preface for what he fears may seem the crudeness of his arrangement of the material he has now given to the public. Would that all book-makers labored under the like conscientions fear of being obscure! But never was an apology less necessary, for this is a work-we speak from a large experience of "blue books" and Congressional reportswhich ought to be held up as a model of conerent arrangement, of exact and vigorous English and of fair controversial statement. It bears the impress alike as a whole and in each tadividual page of a clear, orderly and impartial intellect.

This book alms, though the author is too modest to say so, at being a complete review of the origin, extent, nature and history of the Alabama claims, together with a full presentation of the national attitude taken by the two countries at the various epochs of its diplomatic discussion. It therefore consists largely of extracts from the published correspondence, but these are neatly and artistically fitted in with each other by a process of literary mo saic and are converted into digestable reading. amount of labor in doing this-and in doing this so well-must have been prodigious. The prospect, which the author must have cheerfully embraced, of a solld two or three months! work over Mr. Seward's handred and odd volumes of despatches would have driven a man of ordinary industry to suicide.

Mr. Beaman has had exceptional advantages for making his book really valuable. He was for several years clerk of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and was also believed to have acted as a sort of volunteer secretary to Senator Sumner. Owing to these affiliations, perhaps, his book is here and there faintly tinged with extreme views. But these places are lew and far between, and the main argument is almost judicial to its impartianty.

Having shown that by mutual consent the Alabama claims-which now also, by consent, include all depredations by Confederate vessels in which British subjects have been implicated-are to be settled upon the basis of the moral responsibility of Great Britain for the losses incurred and not upon precedents, Mr. Beaman proves that the recog nition of the rebels as belligerent, was shamefully precipitate. When this was proclaimed the war had not seriously began between the government and the confederacy; there had not been a single battle nor even a combat, save the isolated attack on Fort Sumter. Lord Russell hunself admitted this in a letter of the 1st June-seventeen days after the proclamation-in which he says that "her Malesty's government are desirous of preserving the strictest neutrality in the contest which appears to be imminent between the United States and the sostyled onfederate States," Indeed, this is beyond dispute, just as it is also beyond dispute that Great Braain was tempted to issue the proclamation by the bait held out by the rabel commissioners that Southern independence would throw their whole import trade into the hands of Great Britain. Mr. Beaman shows at length that the effect of the proclamation was to legalize privateering by British-Confederate cruisers, and supports this position by irrefragable and numerous testimony.

The circumstances attending the issue and the fruitful results of the proclamation of the 13th May thus disposed of, the book gives all the facts touching the building equipping, escape, arming and reception in British ports of the Florida, the Alabama, the Georgia and the Shenandoah, all of which were built and equipped in Initish ports. There is a certain difference in each case, but such difference never affects the one common mark of all—that Great Britain is hable for what they have done. And it is also clear that this Hability extends to the work of craisers escaping from ports of the insurgents, but received and harbored in the ports of Great Britain. It must be constantly borne in mind that the whole question, by the consent of both parties, is to be discussed and settled on the basis of moral responsibility; and so, tion for every loss at sea we have ever suffered.

The claims are next treated on the lower ground that even if Great Britain were morally instified in recognizing the rebels as belilgerents before the war began, still its government failed to fulfil its promise to preserve a strict and impartial neutrality. Even according to the British neutrality law the government was sadiy dereitet. This part of the question is very fully and particularly discussed, as well as the history of the negotiations entered into for the ettlement of the claims from the time of Mr. Adams flown to the appointment of the High Commission now sitting in Washington.

And at this point Mr. Beaman's book becomes specially interesting. Remembering that, as has so constantly ocen pointed out, the Commission is powerless to do more than propose a final settlement, it is well to see what kind of a settlement will be satisfactory to the American people. The claims are of two kinds-national and private. As to the last, Great Britain has already offered to pay them, if an arolter, in the shape of some foreign Power, should decide that she ought to do so. But this arrangement has been refused by the United States, unless the national claims are also submitted at the same time to arbitration-a suggestion which has been indignantly declined. A second arrangement is now suggested-that the claims should be finally and amicably settled by an absolute payment of a fixed sum in settlement of the private claims, or an absolute agreement that the two governments should appoint a joint commission to determine the actual amount of these claims, with an agreement on the part of Great Britain that she should then pay the private claimants to the full amount at which their damages should be fixed by such commission. The United States would in this last case probably be satisfied to waive their right for satisfaction of the national injury done them, and to bury it in magnanimous oblivion, on the grounds that England had already been sufficiently homiliated, that she had been forced to acknowledge by her deeds that she had sinned against the county of natious, and, furtherand here comes in the most Important considera-

meading letters. The denoted way we contain meading letters. The comiting week will probably conclude the case, and no one will be sorty for it and here comes in the most important consistent probably morning of the Filterstein, and, moneting his filters of the second mean that the containing the scheme will be seen to be containing the scheme will be seen to be contained the week of the containing the scheme will be seen to be contained the week of the containing the scheme will be seen to be contained the week of reading they are become weekers. The community begind to first upon more than this, and to demand the weekers are sufficiently the scheme will be seen the seen that the scheme will be seen the seen that the scheme will be seen the seen that the scheme will be seen to the scheme will be seen that the scheme will be seen to the scheme will be seen that the scheme will be seen to the scheme will be s

pressing invitation and got us. That follow was bothered. That would be a very pretty diplomatic triumph because he has there had a reachered in such cases. perilous truits. The state of good feeting between the two countries would only be aggravated by such an iniquitous settlement, and an early war would probably ensue.

But suppose the Alabama claims are not settled at all? We have tuen but one prudent course to pursue-to wait until Great Britain herself gets entangled in some foreign war or is threatened by one of those domestic rebellions which have been so frequent in the past and which her persistent injustice to subject races will doubtless make equally frequent in the fature. We must wait till the Waha bee insurrection in India, which was suppressed last year, flames out in a terrible revolt, or until a Fentan dag floats over Dubin Castle. Mr. Beaman supposes the question in such a case arising in the American Cabinet whether the Executive should recognize the rebels and should prevent the sailing of piratical craisers bearing the rebel flag; and he gives a specimen argument that might then be drawn up defending an adhrmative reply in each

The tone of Mr. Beaman's book, however, is singularly cool, and any such argument as that in the preceding paragraph he propounds with a coolness that is not without a spice of malicious humor. He seems to revel to the agonies of the creature he has impaled, and to watch its meffectual squirming with a watch ul face, but unmoved neart. In conclusion we can but hope that this book will be widely read and studied. Every American ought to master the main points of controversy, and he can nowhere else find so complete and exhaustive a review of them.

SIGHTS AFOOT. By Wilkle Collins, author of "The Woman in White," "No Name," &c., &c. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, publishers.

"Sights Afoot" is not, as the well-known name of Wilkie Collins would lead one to inter, a work of fiction, or in any sease a novel. It is a description of Cornwall, its scenery, its population, and its condition generally in the year 18.0-the period when Mr. Collins took the journey of which he here gives an account. It appears that he and an artist friend were auxious to take a walking tour, and being desirous of treating ground comparatively little explored by the tourist, decided upon Cornwall as that portion of England least known, and consequently best suited to their purpose. The scenes given in this votume are thus literally "sights aloot." They will be found pleasaut reading and equal certainty in point of interest to the author's romances, and perhaps scarcely written in such perfect style as his later works. The book tells of the magnificent scenery of Cornwall, its Druid relies, its mines, its primitive yet hospitable lahabitants and its many legends. These last are among the most interesting, as they are without doubt the most romantic portions of the book. "Sights Afoot" is the ninth volume of the cheap edition of Wilkie Collins' works, now being published by the Messre, Peterson,

DIARY OF THE BESIEGED RESIDENT IN PARTS. By H. Labouchere, M. P. Harper & Brothers, Frankin square, New York, Publishers.

The Franco-Prussian war will no doubt bring forth sufficient volumes to constitute a horary of themselves. The diary of Mr. Labouchere, which has now made its appearance, is one of the first of these, and, in its own style, nothing could be better. The letters which tell so well and so thoroughly the story of the "Besieged Resident in Paris" written for an English fournal, and confided to balloons or to parties who expected to run the blockade, for transmission. Thus many of these original letters were lost, and their copies are now published for the first time. The author does not profess to any great military knowledge; he has morely striven to convey a general idea of things in Paris, and of the lives of those who, either through necessity or inclination, remained there during the siege, The book is written in a pieasant readante fashion; it gives evidence of good sense and a clear judgment, and contains many humorous passages, which serve to lighten it up. "The French," says Mr. Labouthère, "were like a flock of sheep without shepherd or sheep dog;" and, in fact, this want of a competent leader appears to have been their great difficulty from first to last.

ONE YEAR; OR, A STORY OF THREE HOMES. By Frances Mary Peard. Heary H. & T. W. Carter, Boston, Publishers. The above is a simple story, wanting in depth of

plot and strength of color. Magazines.

old and New-A monthly inagazine, published by Messrs. Roberts Brothers. The April number of this magazine is up to its usual standard of excellence. It opens with the first number of Mr. Frederick W. Loring's story, called "Two College Friends," which if the Queen's proclamation of the 13th of May was precipitate and unfriendly, and if the animus in- mises to be interesting. "Our Physhmage," by Miss Hale, contains an amusing and instructive account of travels in the East. "The Roman Church in America," by Dr. H. W. Bellows, is in that gentleman's usual vein. The abolition of slavery and the Pope have, times out of mind, formed the Doctor's stock in trade, meen which he has pretty freely drawn in his many sermons and writings. Poetry is ably represented by Mr. H. L. Spencer's "Sonnet, while Mrs. A. D. Whitney's matter-of-fact story, called "Zerub Throop's Expertment," is written in a quaint fashion, which is not unpleasing to read. Altogether, Old and New is an interesting contribution to American magazine literature.

Good Words-Edited by Norman Maclood Republished by J. P. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. This monthly professes to be a family magazine, especially des ined for the moral instruction of the young. Some of its stories are, however, not strictly in keeping with this profession. The story of "The Selvestree" is continued, and will not be found uninteresting to those who began it at the beginning. The other contributions of poetry and prose are acceptable, though not of a high standard of excellence.

The American Last Review, published by Messrs, Little, Brown & Co., Boston. The April number of this ably conducted monthly magazine begins with an article on the Northeastern fisheries, discussing in an able, concise and exhaustive manner the American fishery claims which are now under the consideration of the Joint High Commission. The article gives a very fair view of the whole controversy, and might be perused with profit by the English Commissioners now in Washington. The other contributions are of less general interest, though none the less valuable to lawyers and students of law.

The Penn Monthly, published by Porter & Coates, Philadelphia. The April number of this monthly magazine is tolerably attractive as regards the matter and style of its articles. "American Biography," by J. G. Rosengarica; "Zeisberger"s Mission to the Indians," by Hamilton A. Hill, and the other contributions, morit perusal. Mr. E. W. Watson's poetry

CRIME AND ITS MYSTERIES.

A Successful Night's Batt with a Fatal Day's Ending.

A SCENE ON THE JERSEY SHORE.

Lesser grades of crime, like murder, will out sometimes, hedging about the development of the crime a concatenation of events as wnonly unantictpated as they are irequently mysteriously inexplicable. A case in exemplification of this fact was brought to light yesterday in an application for a writ of habeas corpus and certifrari before Judge Sutherland, of the Supreme Court. The story is a curious one, as showing how a relentle s Nemesia tollows the violators of law. About two weeks ago there was A SAILEOAT UPSUT

off the New Jersey shore, opposite Bayonne. The tiny craft had been seedding fluely before a favoring breeze, when, tacking, it careened over, throwing into the merciless waters its two occupants and the centents of the boat. The latter sank to the bettore, while the late occupants, two young men, buffered the waves with lusty sinews, somewhat after toe style Casar and Casalus buffeted once on a time the waves of the yellow Tiber. At the same time they called for help. Several persons hearing their cries came running down to the shora and rendered what assistance they could to rescue the men from their persions position. The assistnuce came too late in the case of one of the young men. Just as one of the rescuers was about to seize hold of him he sank for the third time, and was

The other young man was more fortunate. A kindly outs rescued hand caught nim just in time and brought him, though more dead than alive, to the shere. However, there was no time lost, and his rescuers set promptly and vizorously to work rolling him about, enaling his timos and boaring whiskey down his throat. The remedies proved effectual, and he became a breathing, fiving man again. Meantime, with like promptitude others of the rescuing party began dredging in search of the drowned man in vain. The sea refused to give up its deal. The body of the young man, "wokinelled, uncodined and unknown," was quickly borne sway by the outgoing tide to become the future food of marine monsters or some day to be washed up on some far away shore. But in one thing they were successful. There were several

BOXES FISHED UP.

"Are these your boxes." asked one of the dredgers of the survivor, who was now tully restored to consciousness.

"They are," he replied, and se gave directions for their temporary disposal till he could have them brought to this city.

"They are very heavy. Valuables in them?" pursued the inquisitive Jerseyman.

"Goods my partner and I had just purchased at an auction at Richmond. Staten Island," the young man proceeded to exchain. "We were on our way to New York with them when the boat was upset."

"Are these all the boxes?"

"Alt."

"At sincky your getting 'em again."

"Very lucky, but I shall pay you for your services,

"Very lucky, but I shall pay you for your services, rescuers set promptly and vizorously to work rolling him about, enaling his time, and fouring whiskey

"All."
"He's lucky your getting 'em again."
"Very lucky, but I shall pay you for your services, though I haven't got any means now, having paid out every cent at the auction."
In the sympathy for the young man who had so In the symmathy for the young man who had so narrowly escaped a watery grave and special sympathy on account of the sad bereavement he had sustained in tae loss of his companio., no one for a moment thought of questioning the truth of the narrative. This confidence in the truthfulness of the story night never have been impaired had not two men shortly appeared and claimed the noxes and their conjents as

the story might never have been impaired had not two men shortly appeared and claimed the boxes and their contents as

SIGLEN PROPERTY.

The rest of the stary maints of brief recital. The goods were fully identified as the proceeds of a robbery which had been very ingeniously and successfully perpertated the night before in Richmond. The young man, the proper process having been proceed, was, taken prisoner and conveyed to Richmond, on Staten Island, to await his trail on the charge of the robbery. He was arranged before funge fappen, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and underwent THAL FOR THE ROBERTY.

His guilt was conclusively proven, but, as frequently happens in law proceedings, there was if variance in the proof and the indictment as to the mane of the complainant owning the property. Upon this the Judge directed the jury to bright in a ventice of acquital, and ordered the prisoner to be remanded for a new trial. The Cierk, nowever instead of entering the verdict, as he should have done, upon this referring of the Court, entered one of unconditional acquital, Upon this state of facts it was caumed on the young man's behalf that he was caumed on the young man's behalf that he was caumed on the young man's behalf that he was caumed on the young man's behalf that he was contract one function of the prisoner. The result was that a was contract one function, and he madd the same two man that he application, and he madd the same resurrantee on it is given as Jhomas Forrester, but of his anteccient history nothing as yet has been developed. Altogether, as the case stands it is a currous one and tag further developments may make it more so.

DEPARTIRE OF THE OCEANIC.

DEPARTURE OF THE OCEANIC.

Shortly after three o'clock yesterday afternoon the Oceanic had cleared from the Long Dock and was slowly making her way down to the bay, amid a donvish of trumpets from Fisk's band. The irrepressule Jim was on board, with several other personages of more or less importance connected with the Erie. The steamboat Norwalk was chartered for the occasion to convey the escorting party back after bidding farewell to the Oceanic. A pompous individual, who answered to the name of Charley Mointosa, was Jim's chief page, and strutted up and down the deck with an air of great importance. Approaching a tall gentieman who was standing ampliantly surveying the surrounding objects with an opera glass, Charley squared out his elbows, and giving a bow which would do credit to Sothern in Dungreary, delivered atmostf to this fasmon :-

in Dundreary, delivered atmost fu this fasmon:—
"Sir, the Norwalk, which has been chartered by Mr.
Fisk with his usual aberality for this occasion, is at your service; you will be good chough to step anoard and accept the hospitalities of Mr. Fisk; no charge, sir, whatever for the trip." The gentleman howed acquiescace and mutered to himself, "Who must that fellow to at all?"

As she sped down the day the Occanic appeared in excellent trim, with her flags thrown to the breeze and Fisk's gun because for its triperated salutes. She took with her a handsome yacht built by Pat Medician, of Bayonne, which was purchased by Mr. Wolle, one of the builders of the Occanic. Arm. Wolle path a special visits, Pat of Tuesday and those such a large to this yacht, which was about to be handeded at the time, that he purchased it without nestitation.

The saloon cabins of the Occanic are full, and there is a premy large complement of steering baseingers. The escorting party spent a pleasure finite,

there is a pretty large complement of sleeringe pas-sengers. The escorting party spent a preasunt time, and on their return to the city some were so be-whereight with the chartas of music in addition to the powindering enect of champagne order and long Dock apple lack, that they disembried with re-luctance and joined nearthy in the chorus, "Wo won't go home until morning.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN ITEMS.

The first Freemasons' Lodge has been installed The red dag is hoisted upon all public buildings

The Radical of Versailles has just been suppressed for "exciting to harrer and contempt of the present government." Citizen Assy is said to have expressed an opinion that the republic is in no danger. Nevertheless, he maintained that all who wish to attack the republic should at once be shot.

It is stated that Sidi Mokrant, an Arab chieftain at Constantine, has declared war against France. He is reported to have 40,000 troops and to be at twenty-nye leagues distance from Algiers.

Diplomatic intercourse with the government on the part of the French representatives abroad has been exceedingly difficult and almost suspended, owing to the serious events in Paris. The Liberid says that the chief of the detective force in London is at present in Parts, in conse-quence of the large number of Engine theres, numbering, it is said, 4,000, who have arrived here.

The members of the Paris Commune are said to draw a monody saury of 300 francs. This is the sum which had been fixed by M. ferry as a provistional allowance for the mayors and adjoints of Paris It is stated that the Central Committee have burned not only the papers of the Police Onles in-criminating themselves, but all other papers of every kind, including those against thieves and other known criminals.

All the invabilants of the Piace Vendôme in Parishad quates their apartorents, left in charge of domestics. The National Guards of the Piace turned out these latter at two nours! no ice, and took up their quarters in the houses.

their quarters in the houses.

A requiem for the victims of the war was held by the library of versaties or March 30, to which the National Assembly was invited. A great number of Deputies were present at the ceremonies. M. Titters and M. Grevy occupied chairs apart, the one as Chief of the Executive and the other as President of the Assembly.